

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 778.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1801.

[VOL. XIV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON (City.) July 15.

(Secretary's Reply to the Indian Talk which appeared in our last.)

In reply to their representations the Secretary stated—

1. That the lands now belonging to the Indians had been ascertained by the running of the boundaries agreeably to the treaties: that the United States considered all beyond the lines as belonging absolutely to the Indians, and not to be taken from them, or settled upon by white people, without the full and fair consent of the nation being first obtained: that from the increase of population in the United States, it was natural that they should be desirous to buy land when the Indians were willing to spare it; but that unless they were perfectly disposed to sell, none of their land should be required of them.

The Secretary further observed, that where lands, which the Indians are unwilling to part with, lie between settlements of the whites, so that they can neither visit nor trade without passing thro' them the United States would wish to have permission, paying the Indians for the indulgence, to open roads across such lands, and establish houses here and there for the accommodation of the travellers. That on this subject the President had directed commissioners on behalf of the United States, to meet the Indians in treaty at South-west point, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the first day of August next.

2. That they ought not to entertain any apprehensions on account of the removal of some of the United States troops from their frontier; that a sufficient number would still be continued there to preserve peace and prevent intrusions on their lands, or bring the intruders to legal punishment; and that the agent of the United States and the commanding officer of the troops had been directed to use their best endeavors to effect those ends. The Secretary also delivered to them, agreeably to their request, and by direction of the President, his assurances, written on parchment, and to be deposited in the nation, that the Cherokee might continue to rely in full confidence on the protection and friendship of the United States, and on the justice and faithfulness with which all engagements should be observed on their part; and that he would never abandon them, nor their children so long as they should act justly and peaceably towards the white people and their red brethren.

These assurances were accompanied by a present of a golden chain, as emblematic of the usual metaphor of the Indians, "the chain of friendship," and expressive of the desire of the government, that the chain by which the United States and the Cherokees are held in friendship, may continue bright and like gold never rust.

3. That a man, descriptive of the boundary lines, should be provided for them immediately.

4. That the government rejoiced to hear of their progress in manufactures and husbandry, and would cheerfully aid it, by furnishing them with the necessary implements, and by lending persons into their nation to instruct them in all the arts necessary to their further progress in procuring to themselves means of subsistence much more certain than by hunting.

5. That it was the determination of the United States to punish all persons who should commit offences against the red people, if they could be detected; but that if the mischief should be perpetrated so secretly that the offenders could not be discovered, or if they should escape from justice, satisfaction should be faithfully given according to the stipulations of the treaty.

The deputation left the seat of government on Friday morning last, on their return home expressing great satisfaction at the reception they had met with. Their conduct whilst here was so signally prudent, quiet and sober, as to merit the warm approbation of the government.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, May 27.

Our letters from the Cape of Good

Hope by the India ships just arrived, state, that commodore Sir Home Popham, after landing the new regiments which he took out, embarking the 28th and 41st regiments, and the rest of the garrison, in transports, were to proceed, on the 28th of February from thence on a secret expedition, supposed to be against the Spanish South-American possessions, on the river de Plata. A large quantity of horse furniture was shipped, to equip a body of light dragoons on the horses of the country.

June 1.

Admiral Joyeuse who was defeated by Earl Howe on the first of June, has arrived at Breil, and taken the chief command of the French fleet, which according to the dispatches received yesterday morning at the admiralty, was lying ready for sea in the outer road. It consists of twenty nine sail of the line, but altho' more numerous, it is not so powerful as that under the command of admiral Cornwallis. The British Squadron is composed of twenty-two sail only, but we count among them no less than 13 three deckers, and those of the enemy do not exceed six. Admiral Cornwallis will also be soon reinforced by the arrival of Sir Robert Calder's division, which is every day expected, on its return from the West-Indies.

June 3.

Lord Nelson.

It is said to be determined that Lord Nelson is to be immediately superceded in the command of the Baltic fleet. The health of the gallant admiral being very much impaired, an intimation was made to him in the most delicate manner, on the part of government, that he might, without any scruple, resign the command which he had exercised with so much honor to himself and to his country. His lordship at first hesitated, but has at length we understand, agreed to return to England.

Lord Nelson is succeeded by admiral Pole.

June 4.

Admiral Pole left town yesterday for Yarmouth, to proceed to the Baltic. He was accompanied by captain Nicholls, who is appointed his captain in the St George, in which ship admiral Pole holds his flag.

A letter received this morning from an officer cruising off Breil, states that the French fleet is full of troops, but very ill manned with sailors, owing to desertions and dislike to the service. This intelligence was obtained from the crew of a boat picked up by Sir James Saumarez. It was reported in the French fleet, that the first consul was soon to be at Breil to expedite its sailing.

London Gazette Extraordinary, June 5. Downing-Street, June 4, 1801.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. addressed to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, dated camp before Alexandria, 20th April, 1801.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure I am to inform you of the success of a corps of Turks and British, under the command of col. Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which commandeth the navigation of the Nile.—This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the western branch of that river, and of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all the necessary supplies as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a serious resistance.

The enemy had about 800 men at Rosetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, & retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort, against which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it surrendered on the 19th inst. The conditions are the same as granted to the castle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to col. Spencer for the zeal, activity and military talents which he has displayed in the conduct of this important service; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deserving and most excellent officer. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Lieut Gen.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, May 9, 1801.

My Lord,

Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, I have the satisfaction of being able to lay before your lordship a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult.

At that time the enemy remained in their strong position upon the heights near the eastern wall of Alexandria—their numbers about six thousand men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from admiral Gantheume.

The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds five thousand men, and a great proportion of officers—four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French army to ensure their utmost exertions. Among other things they were taught to expect no quarter from the British. The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such hard fighting or determined bravery ever been seen, as they had met with from our army in Egypt.

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercrombie's absence from the camp, in consequence of his wounds on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death, must necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne so leading a part. The captain Pacha did not arrive in time to see Sir Ralph Abercrombie; but it appears that general Hutchinson followed his excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkish fleet, by employing them against Rosetta, and accordingly directed colonel Spencer, having under him a corps of about 800 British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without resistance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the fort of St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garrison of three hundred and sixty eight men surrendered on the 19th ult.

Rahmanich was still in the hands of the French. They had fortified it, both in a view to secure their communications from the upper part of the Delta and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions.

Under these circumstances, general Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of rocks in front, but particularly by opening the sluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; and if as is supposed, the inundation shall extend over the whole of the plain, to the east of the lake Mareotis, the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanich, which is the enemy's nearest point, will be eight or nine days journey without water.

Having taken these measures, general Hutchinson was to transfer his headquarters to Rosetta on the 23d ult. to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment, amounting to above 4000 British, including col. Spencer's corps; & he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the captain Pacha's troops, against Rahmanich, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men.

On the other hand advices had been received several days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Balbeis, from which it appeared that his highness, reinforced by nearly 5000 men from Djessar Pacha, had passed the desert, and had advanced so far towards Cairo, without meeting with opposition either at Salahieh or at Balbeis. He had also detached a corps which has taken possession of the town of Damietta, though the fort of Belbeis is still in the hands of the French.

It is not expected that his highness will experience any material resistance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of general Hutchinson to afford his highness such aid as may be requisite towards the attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near the town,

if it is necessary to reduce them by force.

General Hutchinson has further received a favorable letter from Murad Bey, saying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add that our army are in the highest health and spirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been most propitious. The natives had acquired the greatest degree of confidence from the proclamation issued by our army; and were continuing to bring in horses and provisions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have still above 11,000 infantry in the field. The utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ELGIN.

June 6.

Private letters, which accompanied the late dispatches from Constantinople, say, that Alexandria surrendered to the British troops on the first of May. They add, that as the Turkish army advanced the inhabitants of the country rose every where in its favor.

June 8.

By private letters from officers in the British army at Aboukir, we learn that the plan of operations in Egypt is changed. The force which the French have at Rahmanie, amounting to three thousand men, is not a force collected in the country but is detached from the army at Alexandria. They have left only such a garrison there as they think sufficient to the defence of the place; and by posting a strong body of troops at Rahmanie, they hope to be able, by means of their cavalry, to keep the greatest part of the Delta in their power, preserve the communication with Cairo, and be ready, in case Gantheume should arrive at any point, to facilitate the embarkation of the troops which they expect, and which of course will not attempt the port of Alexandria.

In consequence of this movement, gen. Hutchinson has determined to move, and in fact to take the field. Instead of merely keeping his position before Alexandria, and waiting for the arrival of reinforcements, he has resolved to attack the French at Rahmanie, and for this purpose he has detached general Cradock with a strong body of troops to join gen. Spencer.—He is to follow himself, and begin a regular campaign in the field—a plan certainly more hazardous than that of remaining at Alexandria; but if prosperous, a plan which is likely to bring the contest to a speedier conclusion.

The French are so strong in cavalry, that more than one half of the Delta is completely in their power; and we understand that the horse are too powerful to be attacked by the very inferior horse which we have been able to collect. The war, therefore, has so far changed its character, that instead of its depending on which party shall first receive succours, it is to depend on the superiority of military skill and valor, as well as on the choice of battle.

It is thought that Gantheume's Squadron will endeavor to avoid Sir John Warren by taking a very northern course—to the north, for instance, of the island of Candy; and that in this way it is highly possible they may make good their landing.

We are sorry to hear that gen. Moore's wound will oblige him to remove at least from Egypt; if not to return home.

The London Gazette of June 4, contains a letter from gen. J. H. Hutchinson, K. B. to the right honorable Henry Dundas, dated Camp before Alexandria, 20th April, giving an account of the taking of Rosetta—368 men who were in the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

A letter from Lord St. Vincent, dated May 27, announces that the embargo laid on British ships in the port of Russia had been taken off.

Accounts from Lisbon, received in London, state, that war between Spain and Portugal had commenced with a battle between the main bodies of the Spanish and Portuguese armies, in which the former were defeated with the loss of one thousand five hundred men. The advanced guard of the French army were within two or three days march of the Spanish headquarters, and on their junction it was expected that another attack would be made on the Portuguese.

Italy.

TURIN, May 2.

Yesterday general Jourdan issued the following instructions to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects of Piedmont.

As the new administration is merely provisional, all measures are to be abstinent from which may tend to give it a definitive character. Piedmont receives indeed an administration which is almost the same with that of the French republic, but it is not to be proclaimed in the name of the French republic in that respect. The acts of government therefore, are not to be proclaimed in the name of the French republic, but in the name of the provisional government of Piedmont. The deeds of the public officers of the republic, is to be worn till the French government shall express its pleasure on that subject.

In the decree of the Consuls relative to the provisional administration of Piedmont, it is said that it has been appointed to terminate the evils inseparable from anarchy.

FLORENCE, May 3.

The 60th demi-brigade refused to march for the island of Elba, ceded by Naples to France, having been seduced from their duty by certain inhabitants of Leghorn, who are in the interest of the English. The commander in chief Murat, ordered two battalions of grenadiers to be dispatched, and sent to the Citadel of Turin. The fugitives would have shared the same fate, but Murat pardoned them on account of their former bravery.

GENOA, May 11.

The letters from Leghorn which have this moment reached us, state, that the French squadron which had appeared off that port, had failed again to pursue its route. Two frigates of that squadron were cruising before the island of Porto Ferrajo in order to favor the expedition. When the letters came away, the place had not surrendered, and the forts defended themselves with obstinacy. We expect further details.

Netherland.

HAGUE, May 13.

The assembly of the first chamber of the legislative body, has this morning decreed, that the report of the committee respecting the revision of the new plan of the constitution which it has drawn up, shall be printed and distributed among the members. The report and the plan are submitted to the deliberations of the assembly three days after distribution. All the absent members are invited, by circular letters, to be present at the deliberations. Our funds fall daily more and more.

Turkey.

SEMLIN, May 5.

Paswan Oglou, who appeared to be concentrating his forces at Widdien, has suddenly made an irruption into Servia, where his troops have committed great disorders. It is said he will besiege Belgrade.

American Intelligence.

Mississippi Territory.

NATCHEZ, June 13.

Late accounts from New-Orleans, inform, that the Spanish government has ceded the Louisiana Territory to the French republic; and further, that there have been discovered off the mouth of the river, a number of British vessels, their object supposed to be New-Orleans. We have not been able to obtain the particulars of the above information, however, there appears no doubt of the truth of it.

Lexington, August 17.

The sheriffs from the respective counties in the district on the North side of Kentucky, met at this place on Friday last, for the purpose of counting the votes for a Representative to Congress, the result of which was as follows, viz—
FOWLER. GARRARD. THOMAS.
7175. 2059. 1351.
Mr. Fowler is therefore re-elected by a majority of 5125 votes. We understand Mr. Davis is also re-elected for the southern district, by a majority of upwards of 3800.

List of members returned to serve in the next term Legislature. (Continued.)
REPRESENTATIVES.
Madison—Richd. Calloway, H. Grubbs
Samuel South.

Jefferson—James Meriwether, Abner Field.

Stellay—Simon Adams, Alexr. Reed.
Galatin & Henry—Wm. Samuel.

Campbell, Pendleton & Boone—William Arnold.

Nelson—Wm. Rogers, Adam Guthrie, and Thos. Hubbard.

Bullitt—Basil Crew.

Hardin—Saml. Haycraft.

Washington—Felix Grundy, John Lancaster, and

Mulenberg & Ohio—William Bradford

Logan—West Maulding, Robt. M' Reynolds.

Maion—Joseph Desha, Duval Payne, John Pickett, Michael Dougherty.

Bracken—Nathl. Patterson.

Harren—Robt. Dougherty.

Cumberland—Saml. Burks.

Green—E. Barber, Danl. White.

Warren—Bailey Anderson.

SEVASTOPOL.

Washington—Matthew Walton,

Campbell, Pendleton & Boone—Squire Grant.

Barren & Warren—S. Buford.

On Wednesday evening last, an unfortunate affair took place between the wife of a Mr. Phelps of Madison county and one of his sisters. The occasion of this shocking circumstance was occasioned by some money being mislaid off the desk belonging to Mr. Phelps's mother. Mrs. Phelps and the sister criminated each other—A violent quarrel arose between them—each resorted to sticks, and after fighting some time, the sister went out and set in a chair by the door and wished to compromise the business—Mrs. Phelps told her that if she did not throw her stick away immediately, she would make her do it in the shortest manner; and immediately took down a mallet, which being perceived by another of Mr. Phelps's sisters, immediately jumped in between them, and endeavored to turn the mallet; but the fired, and lodged the contents of one bullet and ten buck shot in the body of her antagonist, who expired in two hours after. She remained in the house until the corpse was laid in the coffin, when enquiring of one of her neighbours if she would be hanged, and being answered in the affirmative, she took an opportunity of making her escape, and had not been heard of on Sunday last.

K. Herald.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, June 2.

Count Bernstorff, minister plenipotentiary from Copenhagen, may be expected daily from London, to treat on the part of Denmark with the English ministers. He will be accompanied by his brother and secretary Plovon, of the foreign department.

Fears are entertained for the security of Minorca. An attempt against it is supposed to be threatened by the combination of the French and Spaniards at Barcelona.

Apprehensions are entertained by government lest the Batavian fleet should put to sea, and several ships have been ordered to reinforce admiral Dickson's squadron.

Accounts from Milan state, that a French expedition from Naples had taken possession of Messina.

Letters from the frontiers of Russia mention, that the emperor has put off his coronation, and that of the empress Elizabeth, till the 20th of September on which day his grandmother, Catherine II. was crowned 39 years ago.

(French Journal.)

This day arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday. Its contents are of considerable importance, as the events it points at respecting Germany, may lead to consequences which cannot be calculated.

The execution of the treaty of Lunenburg seems to meet with considerable difficulties, owing to obstacles arising out of the business of indemnifications, and the secularizations, which stand connected with that intricate matter.

Other powers have, it is said, interfered to prevent the secularizations being carried to the extent proposed by France, and agreed to by Austria; and also to effect some alterations in the present state of Italy.

In these indications of a renewal of havoc and destruction among the human race, we may see explained the dryness which has been observable for some time upon the frontiers of Prussia and France; but that as it may, once more troops of France occupy German territory, having crossed to the right side of the Rhine, and taken possession of several places which they had lately abandoned.

Some of the letters from Germany ascribe this movement on the part of the French, to the displeasure with which the testimonials of joy, expressed by the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine at the return of their own sovereigns, had inspired them!

This account of the matter may satisfy a German burger, but for our part, we see a much more satisfactory motive in a resolution adopted by the first consul, to allow no foreign power whatever to interfere in the execution of the treaty between France and Austria.

Thus it should seem as if a new war was on the point of breaking out upon the continent; a war in which all the four military powers are likely to be engaged; Russia and Prussia against Austria and France.

Should a re-commencement of hostilities take place among any of the continental powers, to a certainty we shall not by the 25th of March next, see peace concluded between this country and France, as Mr. Addington gave us reason to hope by his speech on Wednesday, in the house of commons.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, May 30.

We have reports here, though they certainly require confirmation, that three divisions of French troops will immediately enter the empire; that the first consul has declared that he will admit of no co-operation of any other power in the accomplishment of the peace of the empire; and to prevent all delays, will immediately occupy the countries defined for compensations, with French troops; and a strong French corps will immediately take possession of Bamberg and Wurzburg.

FRANKFORT, May 30.

The account of the town of Deufs, opposite Cologne, had been occupied by French troops, by an order of Gen. Grenier; and that the same thing had been done at Cassel, near Meuse, at Dusseldorf, and Ehrenbreitstein, has occasioned a great sensation here. It is said that the French have been for some time dissatisfied that the inhabitants of these places manifest so much satisfaction at their being evacuated, and so great an attachment to their former German sovereigns. The superior prefect, Jolliver, has also started other difficulties relative to the influx of so many emigrants from Germany, the levying of the old tax upon the Jews, who yet were to be considered as French citizens; and relative to the navigation of the Rhine, and contraband commodities.

MULHEIM, May 27.

A detachment from the 4th regiment of hussars, at Cologne, has again entered Deufs, opposite Cologne. This unexpected advance of troops on the right bank of the Rhine, no person can explain.

HANNAU, May 30.

Yesterday an account from Afschaffenburg, from the electoral commander at Cassel, Zweyer, stated that Gen. Chamberlanc, at Mentz, had required that French troops should again occupy the almost demolished fort of Cassel. The cause of this we know not. Yesterday and to-day several orders and representations have passed between Afschaffenburg & Mentz.

HAMBURG, May 22.

FROM PORTUGAL.

By captain Williams who arrived at Gloucester on Friday last, in 36 days from Lisbon, we hear, that the Spaniards and Portuguese have had several engagements on the frontiers of Portugal, in which the former were victorious, and had destroyed an immense space of wheat fields belonging to the latter.

COIMBRA, (Portugal) April 24.

An event which particularly engages the public attention has happened in this town, and may be called an academical revolution. The regiment in garrison here having received orders to march to the frontiers, was drawn up to be reviewed. Some turbulent students attempted to break the line, and two of them drew out pistols and threatened to fire upon the soldiers. The patience of the latter was at length exhausted, and several left their ranks to chastise the insolence of the rioters. An oblation fight immediately commenced between the two parties. The students, to the number of twelve hundred, fought with great fury; but although well armed, they were dispersed by the soldiers, who killed 50 and wounded 150 of them. The regiment was in consequence of this affair prevented from marching, and during the night the students entered the houses where the soldiers were quartered, and massacred several of them. The most dreadful scene of terror and confusion took place, and it was with difficulty that M. de Castro, the col. of the regiment, made his escape.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

A letter has been received by the Sec. of State from our minister at London, in which he states, that Lord Hawkebury had informed him, that his Majesty having underboded the President of the United States had ordered a squadron into the Mediterranean, instructions had been issued to the British commanders of posts and ships of war in that quarter to treat the American flag with respect, and that if the American vessels should at any time need supplies they should be furnished from the British stores and arsenals.

A SCHEME OF CHANCES OF PRIZES,

TO be drawn in the form of a Lottery, by the undersigned in Millerburg, Bourbon county Kentucky, to commence drawing the 20 day of November next, and continue from day to day, until the drawing is finished, viz—
2948 tickets to be sold at twelve shillings each, paid in cash, or Good Merchandise Wheat, delivered at any Merchant Mill in the counties where the tickets are sold.

SCHEME.

Prizes. £ s		£ s
6 of 50,	100 Acres of Land each,*	300
1—100,	100 Acres of Land and a well improved Tan Yard,†	100
1—100,	A House and Lot in Millerburg,‡	100
1—10,	A Quarter Acre lot in Millerburg,§	10
20—10 10,	A Double Skirted Quilted Seat Saddle each, with cloth and cover, two Surcingle and two Girths,	210
12—6,	A Double Skirted Saddle, each,	72
8—3, 12	A Single Skirted Saddle, each,	28 16
50—3,	A Pair of Boots, each,	150
143—1,	A Double Rein'd Tipt Kib Bridle, each,	143
1—2, 18	A Brille, Plated Bit,	2 18
552—0, 12	A Snaffle Tipt Bridle, each,	33 4
2140—	3 A Pound of Cotton, or a Leather for a Bridle, or a Handkerchief, each,	321

2948 Prizes, no Blanks. 1768 18

2948 Tickets, at 12 Shillings, 1768 18

* This land will be conveyed specially, that is, any person drawing the same, is to have a deed, and if the land is sold, they are entitled to the purchase, to be reimbursed in other property, with interest.

† Conveyed as above.

‡ Conveyed by general warranty.

§ All conveyed by general warranty.

Any person or persons purchasing tickets of us, or our agent, shall be entitled to the prize that may be drawn against him or them. No prize to be delivered to any person, till fifteen days after the drawing of the drawing of said chances of prizes—and if the tickets are not all sold before the time specified the same shall commence, and only such numbers shall be drawn as have been sold, and the property furnished in exact proportion to this scheme—and any person bringing any tickets not entered in his or her own name, shall be obliged and attested, else of no validity. And be it understood, that all the property that shall be drawn by virtue of any tickets sold in any county where tickets are left to be disposed of, as in hereafter mentioned, shall be delivered at the court house of said county on the following days, viz—All property drawn by virtue of any tickets sold in Fayette county, the property shall be delivered at the tavern of Mr. M'Nair, Lexington on the 18th December. All property drawn by tickets sold by Thomas Carter, shall be delivered at Benjamin Washburn's on the 4th day of December. All property drawn by tickets sold in Scott county, shall be delivered at William Theobald's on the 30th day of said month. All property drawn by tickets sold in Harrison county, to be delivered at Mr. Samuel Jarmen's on the 15th day of December. All property drawn by tickets sold in Boone county, to be delivered at the court-house, in each county, six days after the drawing is finished, signed by the respective judges. And where the subscribers have given security for the performance of this scheme, any person or persons purchasing tickets, and not paying for the same, on or before the commencing of said drawing, they will be considered as void.

And there shall at least be two judges chosen in each county where there are first to be sold. And a copy of all the drawing shall be set up at the door of the court-house, in each county, six days after the drawing is finished, signed by the respective judges. And where the subscribers have given security for the performance of this scheme, any person or persons purchasing tickets, and not paying for the same, on or before the commencing of said drawing, they will be considered as void.

Geo. Culp, & John Hardison.

August 18, 1821.

†† Tickets to be had at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, near Gen. John Smith's, on May 18, 1821, a large dog, 13 lbs high, was discovered, two small white spots near his shoulder, appeared to be foxhound.

Also a small horse colt, supposed one year old, four white feet, a large tip on nose, a small ill on his forehead; appeared to be—
German Duster.

May 12th, 1821.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

INVITATION TO JOY.

SAY, who would mope in jove's plight,
While youth and spring bedeck the scene,
And fill the profuse light daylight,
With thanks heart and fawning mien?

See joy with becks and smiles appear,
While roses frown the devious way;
The feast of life the bids us share,
Where'er our pilgrim foot steps stray.

And fill the grove is cool and green,
And clear the bubbling fountain flows,
Still shines the night's resplendent queen;
As erst in Paradise the rosy

The grapes their purple nectar pour,
To flange the heart that grieves oppress!
And fill the lonely evening hour
With loves and fancies of the bliss.

Still Philomela's melting strain,
Responsive to the dying gale,
Beruilles the bolon's throbbing pain,
And sweetly charms the list'ning vale

Creation's scene expanded lies:
Blessed scene! how wonderful bright and fair!
Till death's cold hand shall close my eyes,
Let me the land's bounties share.

ANECDOTE.

A flourishing cormorant the other day came into a shoemaker's shop, to try on a pair of boots. "These are too short for the ton," said he, "they should be long enough to cover up the calf completely." "Then," said the shoemaker, "they must be about five feet ten inches."

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND.

in different parts of this state, some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river. The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years. A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Badley.

December 20th, 1800.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

HARRY.

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of clothing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, fawn down jacket, gingham do. white shirts, new leather overalls, calico hat, a new grey linsey hunting-shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers from Philadelphia, inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH HARNESS MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite Mr. David Stout's Line Stone Store, and near Messrs. Rathbone and Nancarrow's Factory, where they who choose to employ them, may have their work done at the shortest notice, the most reasonable price, and the neatest manner.

Richard Ashton,
John W. Stout.

Lexington, May 14th, 1801.

RICE—For Sale.

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—those who will purchase 100 lbs. or upwards shall be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

J. J. Dufour.

March 24th, 1801.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday night, the 18th Aug. from the county of Boone, two men, ABRAHAM & JOHN,

But will probably call themselves ELIZY. Abram is about twenty three or twenty four years old, low, well set, and nearly white—Had with him two pair of new linen overalls, and one pair of striped cotton, one muslin, and two new linen shirts, with one tow over shirt, a short amken coat, linen jacket, and new pair of shoes. John is taller, slender built, and is rather whiter—His clothing is supposed to be near the same with Abram's, only his shoes, which are old. Whoever will deliver said slaves to the subscribers, or secure them in any jail, so that we get them, shall have the above reward, paid by

Baylis Abby,
James Cloud.

BLANK DEEDS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FRESH SUPPLY.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received from Lee & Co's FAMILY and MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE, Baltimore, a Large Supply of the most Celebrated

MEDICINES:

Price 1 dollar per packet,
Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which have, within two years past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old; should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes hoarding food, and sometimes vomiting—Purging, with filth and fecal stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Faintness and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with loss of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

We shall give occasionally, an account of cures, effected from a number of persons in this state.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents, per bottle.

The Genuine Perian Lotion,

For Cleaning and Cleansing the FACE and SKIN.

Of all Scorbatic and other Eruptions—particularly Freckles, Pimples, Pits after the Small-Pox, inflammatory Redness, Scurs, Tetter, Ring-Worms, Sun-Burns, Prickly Heat, Premature Wrinkles, &c. &c. Rendering the skin delicately clear and fair, improving the complexion, restoring and preserving the bloom of youth.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents, per bottle.

Church's Cough Drops.

For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA'S & CONSUMPTIONS,

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands of the efficacy of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on dropsy, purr fever, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, is very often failed; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently led for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Price 75 cents per box.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy to any application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

(Price 1 dollar per box.)

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are especially adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid fermentation, restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colics, which are often of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constipation—tickles at the stomach, and feverish head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle.

The Genuine Essence,

and, 1 dollar per box.

The Genuine Extract, of Mustard,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swellings, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per box.

Dr. Hamilton's Elixer,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

Price 2 dollars.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

Price 2 dollars.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

It is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyming, &c.

Price 50 cents.

The Damask Lip Salve,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and dry lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

Price 75 cents per box.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums,

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Price 50 Cents.

Dr. Hahn's True and Genuine

German Corn Plaster,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Price 1 dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defusion of rheum, dulness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Price 75 Cents.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Price 1 dollar.

The Anodyne Elixer,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

N. B. These medicines are sold as above, by appointment, and do where else in Kentucky.

Also may be had at above,

Hooper's Female Pills,

Anderson's Scro's do.

Brith Oil,

Godfrey's Cordial,

Dr. James's Fever Powder,

Turlington's Balsom,

Daffy's Elixer, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, 3d April.

STRAYED

FROM my plantation on Cane run, eight miles from Lexington, the 1st of March, A DAIK BAY LLEY, two years old, dark bay, fourteen hands high, front made, not branded, long mane and tale, star in her forehead one side of which is a ran, some white on her hind feet, a fear on her left buttock. Any person that will bring the said filly to me, or give information, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Walter Warfield.

Alexander Parker,

HAS just imported, and now opening at his Store, opposite the Court-House, in Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Stationary, Hard, Queens, China and Glass Ware, which he will sell on the most reduced prices for Cash.

N. B. In the above assortment there is Cut Nails of every size, Saw-Mill Cranks, Boulting-Cloths, and a large quantity of Coarse Mullin, assorted, which will be sold by the bale or piece, lower than usual.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Nicholas county, about four miles from the Lower Blue Lick, a dark bay or brown horse, a fair on his nose, and a white spot on his fore feet, has been hurt in his weathers, thirteen and a half hands high, appraised to \$1.

James Stewart.

FOR SALE,

My BRICK HOUSE



ON Short Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-House, & nearly opposite the Market-House, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third Cash, and two thirds Property. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM ROSS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers living near Mountain Creek, in Montgomery county, on the 7th Instant, two negro men, the one is the property of Marka Blescoe, by the name of JIM, who before he started broke open a d-d, and took out some money and other articles, and took away a very likely milch cow, and some other property, and a fourth piece, and about the back the makers name on the barrel, is S. Luck, he took a new fur hat, an old white flannel coat, an old brown cloth coat, a short yellow lanky coat, a pair of new worsted stockings, trousers, and a handkerchief, a new blanket, a new powder-horn hung with brand blue kerchief, lead, powder, and many other articles of these goods, and clothing; the above fellow Jim was under a much size, about five feet six inches high, of a gully down look, 25 years of age, black colour, a fat flaming speech, a large and wide mouth, and walks very light and nimble; they went prepared to take horses, with equipment as for a long journey—the other is the property of Thomas Jameson, named ADAM a stout fellow about 20 years of age, also a down look and a frown white lighter in colour than the other, one of his under fore teeth out, and will be flower of speech, yet precise colleague; as for clothing they will change alternately and may part with the gun through fear of suspicion, it is thought they will aim at the Ohio, they had along a light colored fur coat, that has been used by negroes, and returned that to the owners hall have the reward.

The above fellows has been taken and escaped from Montgomery jail, and we have taken the gun and some other articles from them, and the reward shall be given agreeably to the advertisement.

Most Bleedso.

Thomas Jameson,

June 8th, 1801.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who have lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality.

BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD

PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRAWINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY.

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLIUM, COPPERAS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assorted HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above list on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Trotter & Scott,

HAVE just received, and now opening for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bare Iron, Steel, Imported Castings, Nails, Window-Glass, Boulting-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—like wife a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD,

WITH a small stock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the Court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Romans iron works, grill-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, line &c. with a good mill, house, two good cabbins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and barack, is superior to any I have seen in the state, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Upper Howard's creek, a Sorrel MARE, three years old, fourteen hands, and a half high, branded on each side of the bottom of the ears the end of a pot-bell, both hind feet white, a black forehead, has a two milling on; appraised to \$10.

DANIEL BAOLBRACK,

Clarke county June 6th, 1801.